NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1893.-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE GLADSTONIAN CAUCUS-PROTESTS AGAINST HOME RULE-EGYPTIAN POLITICS-THE (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, April 1 (Special). -Mr. Gladstone's ambition is indeed boundless. It is not enough for him to overthrow the Constitution of this king-He must overthrow also the Constitution of the House of Commons. He sets his foot upon precedent, upon practice, upon tradition, upon those very usages and customs of the House for which in times past he has professed, and professed sincerely, the profoundest respect. No law so sacred as the unwritten law. It is the foundation of all other law, and of society itself, and within the House of the privileges and liberties of the House. This it is which the Leader of the House now attacks. He uses his majority in a way in which no Frime Minister ever before used He takes at this early period of the session the whole time of the House, with inconsiderable exceptions, for purely Ministerial He abolishes the rights of private He turns the ancient legislature of a great kingdom into the instrument of his personal convenience. What the Bed of Justice was under the most autocratic of French monarchs, the House of Commons is presently to become under a Prime

Minister more autocratic still. This onslaught upon the liberties of a free Parliament has for its object the compulsory passage of the Home Rule bill. It is remarkable that the attempt to set up a Parliament in Dublin never makes much real progress except by violence to the Parliament at Westminster. Home Rule, as Mr. McCarthy tells us, had its Parliamentary birth in Parliamentary obstruction. It is now to be accomplished, if at all, by the coercion of Parliament. Whether it be worse to degrade the House of Commons or to tyrannize over it, is a question which each lover of Parliamentary liberty may answer for himself. The vote by which the whole time of the House is surrendered to the Ministry is, of course, in form, the vote of a majority of the House. It is in fact the expression of one despatic will, announced by Mr. Gladstone to the Gladstonian party at the Foreign Office meeting on Monday.

Between him and his followers there is a curious action and reaction. They impose, or rather each section in turn imposes, upon him some concession, some measure which he either dislikes or cares not for. He in turn imposes upon these various sections, and upon the whole body of his followers, the Home Rule bill, which few of them care for and many detest. These are the relations of political profligacy, of bargain and sale, of the Whitechapel auction-room, to use Lord Randolph Churchill's phrase, with votes openly put up for sale and openly bought; not, of course, for money. but for other valuable considerations

Never was there a more adroit Parliamentary stood less upon scruple. His courage and resource are alike of the first order. Beaten in the effort to carry the second reading of his bill before Easter, he carries rough-shod a motion to insure, as he thinks, the second reading immediately after Easter. No Minister ever before made such a proposal, or at such a time. He makes it just as the House is about to adjourn for its brief Easter holiday. Two-thirds of the Members are absent. A Ministry may carry anything at such a moment There is no pressure of public business or public necessity of any kind. There is nothing but the irrepressible impatience of an old man in a hurry, of a Minister who knows that it is now or never.

But, adroit as he is, experienced as he is, Mr. Gladstone's present tactics are not sure of position a man who knows it well, and who his time has led it with a skill hardly, if at all, inferior to Mr. Gladstone's, it is Lord Randolph Churchill. And Lord Randolph has expressed his opinion of these proceedings, and of their probable consequences in language which leaves nothing to desire on the score of plainnest. He calls this new measure of parliamentary coercion the most tyrannical ever known in the annals of the House. But, said Lord Randolph, "the precedents for resistance to such procedure are numerous and effective." are: and Lord Randolph himself helped to create them. If, added the ex-Leader of the House, the Government would treat the House fairly no unusual means would be attempted to delay must take the consequences. "We shall not be deterred for one instant, and this particular resolution will not embarrase our efforts. The powers of the minority remain as strong, as diversified, and as vigorous as ever." In same spirit the leading Tory paper says: there is to be obstruction, Mr. Gladstone has provided it in advance with an absolute justi-

Such warnings are, of course, thrown away. Sir William Harcourt said that they did not care for precedents. They proposed to create their own precedents. It was Sir William to whom Mr. Gladstone left the conduct of this business, perhaps not liking such work himself. And so, after four hours' debate, the motion for the sup pression of the liberties of the House was carried. under the closure rule, by 163 to 75-just over one-third of the whole House voting.

When Parliament resumes next Thursday, you will soon see in what temper the minority of 315 are, and what chances Mr. Gladstone has of forcing his bill through. The use of the closure is his main reliance, a means of stifling debate and quelling obstruction far more drastic and efficient than the previous question at Washington. The so-called conference of Gladstonian Mem-

pers of the House of Commons at the Foreign Office on Monday was a conference in form only It was very much such a conference as a general holds when he orders a review of his army. Mr. Gladstone took command. His troops desired no better. Men like to be led, and the Gladstonians will now get leading to their hearts' content The sections of the party have had each their day. The crotchets of each have had some form of Parliamentary recognition. Bills have been introduced. They are now to be laid on the Parliamentary shelf, and Home Rule holds the field. That is the net result of the Foreign Office caucus-that, and the coercion of the House of Commons. Everybody said ditto to Mr. Glad-

stone. Even Mr. Labouchere said ditto. The exceptions to the general shunting of other than Home Rule bills will be the Registration bill, for which the grand old electioneering agent of this Kingdom expects a good half-million of votes: the Parish Councils bill, which is to win Hodge, and the Employers' Liability bill, with which the labor vote, the artisan vote, is to be conciliated. The Irish Nationalists are extremely eager that the Evicted Tenants bill should be put on the favored list. It is not, how. ever, thought likely that a bill which offers a premium on plunder, criminal conspiracy, and on agrarian crime, and which proposes to use public money to reward all these, will be passed this

Belfast and the City of London both paid visits to Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday. Both protested ainst Home Rule. Both laid before him masses of undisputed facts, showing the effect of his policy on industry and business and property. Belfast sent her Chamber of Commerce, her Board, and her Linen Merchants' Associa-

tion. The Chamber of Commerce alone repre- Kaiser, the protector of all the German races, as an NEW MINISTERS FOR FRANCE. DEATH IN A BURNING SHAFT. sents capital amounting to four hundred millions of dollars. They told him that since he introduced PROSPECT OF A BITTER STRUGGLE IN THE his Home Rule bill, the decrease in value of stocks of seven banks was five millions of dollars, and that seven railroads have lost the same sum. They expressed the unanimous conviction of the propertied classes that Home Rule means ruin to Ireland, that the industries of Belfast will be destroyed, that confidence and capital will depart

> Mr. Gladstone listened to this and much else with marked impatience. He had other engagements, and neither time nor an open mind for the most authoritative testimony from the most competent witnesses in Ireland. His answer was that he knew the propertied classes were against him, an answer which the Graechi, or Proudhon, or Mr. Henry George might have made. The propertied classes are against him, because he is impairing the value and security of property throughout Ireland. Intelligence, education, society, the professions, the two great Protestant Churches of Ireland; everything, or almost everything, in which lies the hope for the future of Ireland--all these also are against him. Ignorance and the priesthood are for him. That is the distribution of forces in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone has but one thing to oppose to this tremendous array of opinion and of evidence, his personal conviction. He puts aside the Chamber of Commerce and the whole body of experts He closes his cars to the warnings of the men who confessedly represent the presperity of Ireland, the men who created great industries and manage them, the men on whom the material welfare of Ireland depends. "I think otherwise," says the great autocrat. He could not listen with patience, but broke in upon Mr. Sinclair and other speakers, interrupted them, told them that he had heard all that before. Some of them thought he was rude. It is certain that he did not mean to be He is courtesy itself. But he was determined to abridge their share of these proceedings, to prevent, so far as he could, their weighty statements from reaching the public, and to speak at length himself.

The City of London deputation was healed by such men as Sir John Lubbock and the Governor of the Bank of England. The solid men of London were there. They told Mr. Gladstone what the solid men of Belfast had already told him, adding that Irish loans were being refused and Irish mortgages called in from mere apprehension of the possibility of Home Rule. Home Rule means to them and to Irish capitalists a bankrupt government from the start, profligate taxation, and the unchecked rule of political adventurers and of the Roman Catholic priests. Again Mr. Gladstone bewailed the blindness of the propertied classes. To London as to Belfast this was his answer: "I know better than you."

There is anxiety about Egypt. The Khedive ems to have learned his lesson of the other day but ill, and his Prime Minister is ready to back him in mischief. So ignorant is Abbas Pacha of England and English opinion that he has confided a statement of his views to Mr. Wilfred Blunt for publication in the April "Nineteenth Century." Mr. Blunt is an object of general ridicule. It may be hoped that he is an inaccurate reporter, for he makes the Khedive say that he is not bound to follow English advice. The English Foreign Minister meets this manifesto by publishing his dispatch of February 16 to Lord Cromer, a masterly state paper, wherein are laid down with precision the con ditions upon which alone the Khediye can expect to retain his position. The misfortune is that Abbas Pacha is surrounded by evil influences, Riaz Pacha and the French chief among them. It is possible that some strong step will have to be taken.

President Cleveland delayed appointing an Ambassador so long that much of the good effect of what he curiously calls reciprocation was lost. The delay was the more regrettable because it was at Mr. Cleveland's request that the Britis Foreign Office postponed announcing Sir Julian Pauncefote's promotion. The President was notified of the settled intention to promote him more than a fortnight ago, on Thursday, March 16. He was notified on Monday, March 20 that the promotion had actually been made. Then he waits ten days, and finally names Mr. Bayard as Ambassador.

I am afraid that Mr. Bayard is chiefly known to the British public as the Secretary of State who sent Lord Sackville his passports. He has to share with Mr. Cleveland the responsibility for an act which the English have always persisted in thinking an act of rudeness. They still think so. Mr. Bayard, however, is liked and respected by those of the English who know him personally The two objections to his fitness for the post affect neither his character nor his abilities, and they lie without the pale of public discussion. They are so obvious that it is assumed that the reasons for choosing him must have been very strong. Indeed, they are known to be strong, and Americans abroad may rejoice that the first American Ambassador to London is a man of such distinction and capacity, with so many personal qualifications for

There is another point. Mr. Cleveland not only delayed Mr. Bayard's nomination, but he leaves a Minister to represent the United States in London for some weeks while England has an Ambassador in Washington. His perception of diplomatic civilities seems dull. It took him some months after the Sackville incident to understand that he ought not to keep an American Minister here when no British Minister was sent, nor intended to be sent, to Washington. The present error is the converse of the former. Why should not the President have made the son of President Lincoln Ambassador till Mr. Bayard could arrive? The American people would probably have been capable of under standing an act of politic generosity. pect Mr. Cleveland to be capable of performing such an act is apparently to expect too much. G. W. S.

FOUR THOUSAND HOUSES BURNED. REAT FIRE IN THE SUBURES OF MANILA-LIVES

THOUGHT TO BE LOST. Philippine Islands, April 1 .- A destructive ire has been raging in the suburbs of this town. Four thousand houses were swept away by the flames and it is feared that some lives were lost. Man persons are known to have been injured while fighting the fire or endeavoring to save their property.

THOUSANDS VISIT PRINCE BISMARCK. CHEERING, SINGING AND SPEECHMAKING AT

FRIEDRICHSRUH. Berlin, April 1 .- The seventy-eighth birthday Berlin, April 1.—The section of the usual demon-prince Bismarck was celebrated with the usual demon-strations to-day at Friedrichsrub. Prince Bismarck received his visitors heartily, and showed signs both of mental and bodily vigor. The main feature of the day's celebration was the arrival of thirteen dep-utations from Schleswig-Holstein and the Duchy of Lauenburg, numbering in all 3,000 persons, headed by Dr. Wallis, director of the school in the town of Rendsburg in Holstein. The deputations delivered an address, highly eulogizing Prince Hismarck, and con-

gratulating him on his birthday. Prince Bismarck, in reply, delivered a long speech of thanks. He dwelt on his attitude on the Schleswig Holstein question since 1848. He said that in con-stantly espousing the cause of annexation he had been moved by affection for his German-speaking neighbors rather than by a spirit of aggrandizement. In conclusion, Prince Bismarck suggested that the old Holstein motto, "Ewig Ungedeelt" ("Forever Undivided"), should be converted into "Ungedeelt mit Deutsches Rick" ("One and Indivisible with the Ger-

expression of assent to that sentiment. In response expression of assent to that sentiment. In response the large assemblage cheered enthusiastically, and then sang "Boutschland neber Alles" with great heartiness, much to the evident gratification of Pilace Bismarck. The homage of these and other deput-tions evidently afforded the keenest pleasure to the veteran ex-thancellor.

Prince Bismarck received many letters and tele-grams of congratulation from all parts of the world and people in all conditions of society.

(For Other News About Prince Rismarck Sec 13th Paged

AN EARTHQUAKE NEAR MOUNT ETNA. VILLAGERS FLY FOR THEIR LIVES TO THE OPEN COUNTRY.

Catania, April 1 .- A severe earthquake shook the The inhabitants, fearing a destructive outburst of volcano or a calamitous shock of earthquake, fied from their homes to the open country, and remain there awaiting in great terror what may happen. The earthquake was severe enough to cause much damage to property.

DR. DOSSERT'S MASS POSTPONED.

Rome, April 1.-The production of Dr. Frank G. Dossert's "Messe Solennelle" at St. Peter's has been postponed on account of the inability of the sopranos of St. Peter's to sing high enough. All the choirs in Rome will be drawn upon for suitable voices for the production of the American composer's mass. The Pope had named East'r Sunday for the first pub-lic performance of the work.

"CROW'S NEST" IN ASHES.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S SUMMER HOME DE-STROYED, WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MRS JEFFERSON, WIIO WAS ILL IN BED-THE COOK BURNED TO DEATH -EXCITING RESCUES-THE TOTAL

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., April 1.-This afternoon fire totally destroyed "Crow's Nest," the beautiful summer home of Joseph Jefferson, on the shores of Suttermilk Bay, and the family cook, Helen McGrath, perished in the ruins. Miss Simmonds, the house keeper; Miss Collins, the maid, and Miss McGrath were in the cellar at noon, when Miss McGrath disfloor. She called the bired man, Wright, who saw at shouted to the women to flee for their lives, but

The gasoline communicated with the fire in the Wright caught Miss Simmonds and Miss Collins, and fought his way to the open air. He endeavored to return for Mes McGrath, but was met with a blinding sheet of flame. Burned and bleeding. successful, and the unfortunate woman was left to perish in the flames.

When the cry of fire was raised Mrs. Jefferson was ill in bed, but she hastily arose and luckily escaped, not having time to dress. She was assisted out and covered with buffalo robes. Her nervous system to the home of Station Agent Bassett, and a physician

was great excitement among the people of Bourne Village when they learned of the fire. The local cene as rapidly as possible. It was too late, how-Repeated attempts were made to enter the building to save, if possible, the unfortunate west, and that fact alone saved the adjoining houses

Governor Russell and A. H. Wood, who were fishtog in the neighborhood, were soon at the stene, and called upon Mrs. Jefferson. She received a telegram from her son in New York, saying that he would be here to morrow. The dispatch greatly relieved her, and she is now resting as comfortably as can be ex-She does not yet know that the body of Miss McGrath is in the ruins, and the news will

be kept from her as long as possible.

The large and valuable painting which was to have been exhibited at the World's Fair was totally deshe had on when she escaped from the burning building. It is estimated that paintings worth \$150,000 were consumed, and that the total loss will be \$150,000. The house cost \$30,000, exclude of the furnitare; it is said to have been fully Mr. Jefferson is on his way to California, and Word has been sent to him. A squad of special police is on duty to night watching the fire and guarding the

JOHN E. RISLEY NOT AFFECTED.

HE WILL GIVE HIS OPPONENTS A CHANCE TO PROVE THEIR CHARGES.

John E. Risley, the alleged Knight of the Golden Ircle, whom Mr. Cleveland has appointed Minister to Denmark, was in New-York yesterday, having re-turned from Washington, where he took the oath of office and received his commission and instruction from Secretary Gresham at the State Department. He also announced his intention to sail for his post of duty as soon as he can get his business affairs settled. An interview was printed in "The Evening Post" yesterday, in which Mr. Risley made denials of the charges against him, and said that he never was a member of the Sons of Liberty or Knights of the Golden Circle, although there is testimony that he was initiated into the society. A large part of the space which Mr. Ristey takes up in "The Post" is used in showing that the statement of Mr. Blake, who secreted that he did not return to Indiana after the alleged taking of \$1,-00, for a period of eighteen years,

s not correct.

Mr. Risley, in speaking of the letter from this city to H. H. Dodd, at Indianapolis, in 1864, contents him-self with saying that he had not seen the original of the letter, and that it was possible that he had written it. He says that the charges against him are brought out to politically injure senator Voorbees, who is Risley's brother-in-taw. "But," he added, "I expect to give some of the newspapers publishing three stories the opportunity to prove their truth," mean-ing by this that he would bring criminal proceedings against persons circulating the slander, before he set sail for Denmark. He dented that he had tried to evade reporters in Washington, and said that when he (went to Secretary Gresham's office, and tried to make an explanation, presumably of the charses, Mr. Gresham said: "Don't say a word about it. This malletons and malignant slander will not hart you any at your post in Denmark." He added: "I am too well accredited with the State Department to have such a thing believed off-hand." to H. H. Dodd, at Indianapolis, in 1864, contents him

DARTMOUTH'S NEW ANNUAL CATALOGUE. Hanover, N. H., April 1.-The 125th annual catarue of Dartmouth College, covering the years 1802-93, was issued to-day. The number of students in various departments and comparison with last year follow: Academical, 238, a loss of 19; Chandler School 77, a gain of 8; agricultural college 27, a loss school 77, a gain of 8; agricultural college 27, a loss of 14; medical college 10s, a gain of 16; Thayer school 8, no change. The total shows a loss of 9. The officers and instructors number fifty-four. The new names on the list are William J. Tucker president; James W. Patterson, William J. Rucker president; James W. Patterson, William professor of rhetoric and oratory; Solomon S. Cohen, lecturer on therapeuties; Edwin B. Frost, associate professor of astronomy; Daniel B. Ruggles, instructor in constitutional law. In Chaudler School, Charles H. Gould, tutor in Latin.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY HORSE CARS.

Two children were run over and killed by hore Two children were run over and killed by horse cars in the city last evening. One was Maurice Albert, three years old, who lived with his parents at No. 115 Delancey-st. In company with his brother Jacob, he was playing in the street when he was knocked down by the horses drawing a car of the Manhattan Crosslawn line. One wheel of the car Manhattan Crosstown line. One wheel of the car ran over his neck and nearly cut off his head. His brother had a narrow escape from being crushed by the same car. Persons in the street said they called to John Conlin, the driver of the car, to stop, but he

ipparently did not hear. Conlin was arrested.

Julia Czar, two years old, who lived with be parents and four brothers at No. 204 Second-st., went with her brother Julius to a candy store in the neighborhood, and lingered behind him on the way back home. She was run over by a car of the Grand-st, and Forty-second-st, line, and was crushed so badly that she died soon after being carried into the candy store. Charles Hackett, the driver of the car, was arrested.

M. MELINE FORMS A CABINET.

ALL BUT FOUR OF M. RIBOT'S COLLEAGUES RE-TAINED-THOUGHT TO BE ONLY A TEM-PORARY GOVERNMENT-SKETCHES

Paris, April 1.-The rumors as to whom President Carnot would select for the task of forming a new Ministry were set at rest this morning by the announcement that the President had requested M. Meline to undertake the formation of a Cabinet.

M. Meline, after consultation with President Carnot, accepted the Premiership, and formed the following Cabinet:

M. FELIX JULES MELINE, Premier and Minister M. CHARLES DUPUY, Minister of the Interior.

I. JACQUES L. TRARIEUX, Minister of Justice.
I. RAYMOND POINCARRE, Minister of Finance. M. EUGENE SPULLER, Minister of Education.
M. FRANCOIS VIETTE, Minister of Public Works.

ADMIRAL RIEUNIER, Minister of Marine and of th M. ALBERT VIGER, Minister of Agriculture. GENERAL LOIZILLON, Minister of War. M. DEVELLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The new Cabinet is regarded as an ad interim Ministry for the purpose of passing the budget and winding up the session.

This is the twenty-ninth Ministry which has been called to govern France since May, 1873; and it may be destined to be replaced soon by another Cabinet. The Meline Ministry is only the continuation of that of M. Ribot, the members of which are all kept at their posts, with the exception of four, whose sat-stitutes are not sufficiently preminent and influential to draw

to them the active friendship of the Chamber. M. Meline was formerly Minister of Agriculture and founded the Order of Agricultural Merit, which was nicknamed the "Order of the Leck" by the free trade adversaries of M. Meline, who is a strong prote tionist. He was born in 1838, and has been to every Chamber of Deputies since 1872, when he advocated and secured the adoption of the protectionis tariff, known as the Maline bill. He acted during the trying times of the Parts slege as assistant or joint" to the Mayor of the First Ward, and he also filled in 1881 the post of Under Secretary of State in the Department of Justice. MM. Traireux and Poincarre, Ministers of Justice and Fluance, are only known, especially the former, as having warmly sup ported every Opportunist Cabinet in the Farilian entary debates. M. Trairoux is a Senator, born in 1840, and M. Poincarre, a Deputy, born in 1860. Both are

M. Eugene Spuller has won some commendable reputation by his writings on public instruction, and as Minister of Foreign Affairs in a former Cabinet. He displayed much liberalism, and is more of a journalist and a writer of books than a politician Like his colleagues, he belongs to the Opportunist of ons rvative Republican party, and he has continually fought for it in his numerous articles in the newspaper "La Republique Française," founded by Gambe ta, of whom he was an intimate friend.

other Ministers of the Ribot Cabinet are main ginel in their offices of War, Navy, Foreign Affairs Agriculture and Public Works, with the exception of M. Dupuy, who was Minister of Public Instruction and is now appointed Minister of the Interior. Far

and is now appointed Minister of the Interior. Farticulars about these officials have already been published in The Tribune when they were fifst chosen to form the late Cabinet.

Allough the new Ministry is not composed of extremely brilliant men and great pulitrians, it will enjoy an imperant advantage, because it cannot be suspected of any connection with the Panama scandals. The Chamber evidently wants to have nothing more to do with this designeeable affair, and this sentiment is, perhaps, at the bottom of the yet unexplained causes of the overthrow of Premier Ribot. His personal honesty was admitted by all; but he was shown to have had some relations with Reinach, and this may have been sufficient suddenly to create a majority against him among the Deputies, who are this mny have been sufficient suddenly to create a majority agains; him among the Deputies, who are tired of the Fanama business. During his pleating for a defendant at the Asize Court, M. Demanye, the lawyer, declared, without being contradicted, that when M. Ribot was, some years ago, director of the newspaper "Le Parlement," he was backed financially by Kelmich, as Clemencean had been by Court dustress.

probably lay in the comments which the former may have made verbally or in the press in regard to the prietors of "Le Radical," of which he was the editor The amount mentioned was 225,000 francs, paid out demanded from the Panama Company for the benefit f Republican newspapers which were making w There might have been also some malletons insinuations made against M. Maret who was at first opposed to the lottery bonds, and who voted later on in favor of the bill.

WHITE MEN TO HAVE NO SHARE.

PURE-BLOOD CHEROKEES WANT THE WHOLE STRIP FOR THEMSELVES.

Tahlequah, I. T., April 1. In the senate of the therefore Council this morning a substitute was pre-sented for the bill brought in yesterday to accept the Government's treaty, and the bill immediately became the subject of a heated debate. The substitute provides that the passage of the bill should not be onstrued to mean the acceptance of the amendments intil such acceptance should be formally filed with he Secretary of the Interior by a delegation to be appointed, and the Council should, before the title of the Cherokee Outlet should pass in full to the Federal Government, receive payment in full in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress. The substitute further provides that the Secretary of the Interior must give a guarantee that the intrudershall be removed, and also authorizes the delegation to negotiate the certificates.

The bill will not reach the House until Monday, and final action will not be taken until Tuesday or Wednesday. The most trying question the Cherokees will have to settle will be that of eligibility to share in the distribution. The Indians proper want to divide it only among those who have Cherokee blood in

CAPTURED TWO AND KILLED THE OTHER.

PATE OF THREE MASKED MEN WHO TRIED TO ROB A STOREKEEPER.

Tacoma, Wash., April 1.-While John Peterson proprietor of a large general store at Palmer Station, forty-four miles from this city, was preparing to close the stere on Thursday night, three masked men ntered, and with drawn revolvers demanded the contents of the safe. Peterson refused to comp with the request. The leaders of the gang the Peterson refused to comply placed a cocked revolver at Peterson's head, where upon the storekeeper called loadly for help. robbers penneed on him and clubbed him into in By this time Samuel Ritchie, proprietor of the hotel, rushed to Peterson's assistance, robbers then fled toward Greer River. A posse organized, and after a hard chase came upon the robbers several miles from the town. They cap tured two of them after a desperate which the prisoners endeavored to use their revolvers

The third member of the gang refused to surrender, and continued his flight. Being unable to overtake him, and as he had refused to obey several take him, and as he had refused to obey several commands to surrender, one of the posse shot and killed him.

The men are supposed to be members of an or-ganized gang which recibed the Reslyn Bank last fall, and later held up a Northern Pacific passenger train near Hot Springs.

GEORGE A. DAZEY ARRESTED FOR FRAUD. Nashville, April 1 .- George A. Dazey, of the firm of Dobbins & Dazey, who failed last week, was arrested

to-day, charged with fraud it connection with the Commercial National Bank failure.

Mr. Dazey was a member of the firm of Dobbins & Dazey, cotton merchants of this city, whose failure brought about the bank trouble. Mr. Dazey has been brought about the bank trouble. Sir. Dady has been in bad health, and was confined to his bed at Battle Creek, Mich., when the crash came. He returned to this city yesterday. His firm was the largest in the cotton business in this city, and had branch of foce in several Southern cities.

TEN MINERS SUFFOCATED AT SHAMOKIN, PENN.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO FIGHT THE FLAMES AND TO RESCUE IMPRISONED MEN-THE SHAFT BE-COMES A ROARING FURNACE AND THE

WATER FROM A NEIGHBORING STREAM DIVERTED TO FLOOD IT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Shamokin, Penn., April 1 .- As a result of the exploding of a lamp in the hands of a Hungarian miner ten men lost their lives at the

Neilson shaft near this place early this morn ing. The dead are as follows: BORTRAN, Joseph, single.
BRENNAN, James, single.
BRENNAN, Michael, single.
BRENNAN, Michael, single.
BUEL, John, married.
BUTTAN, Nicholas, married.
BUTTAN, Nicholas, married.
BUTTAN, Nicholas, married.
BUTTAN, Single.

The ill-fated miners were all residents of Shamokin or Springfield, a village adjoining the borough. The Red Ash and No. 10 veins are separated by 200 feet, the former being on top. An air passage connects the two veins. At 6:30 o'clock Patrick Malankey entered the No. 10 vein and went into a small wooden structure twenty feet from the bottom of the shaft to put on his working clothes. He found a Hungarian seated on a bench trying to fill a miner's lamp with oil. The wick was blazing. Suddenly the lamp exploded, and flaming oil was spread in every direction. The Hungarian was stupefied from fright

and was in danger of burning alive. Malankey seized and pulled the man into the gangway and

The roof was ablaze, and fire sprang out to the gangway roof. John Kelly and George Henninger appeared from a chamber and the party tried to extinguish the fire, but owing to lack of water and hose their efforts proved unavailing. Hurriedly informing the miners on this lift, they signalled the engineer, and the flight to the surface was begun. Once out, some of the men thought of the air passage leading to the Red Ash, and knew that were the occupants not informed some would surely die. A gallant band of rescuers was lowered. the cage stopped at the Red Ash, 500 feet from the surface, they found the tunnel filled with smoke, which had come up from the lower level. A couple of rescuers jumped off the cage and tried to walk through the snoke, which grew denser every minute. A few dead mules were stumbled over, and the men reluctantly began retreating, aware that if any men were back in the tunnel they could not live, as there were no exits at this particular side of the lift. Two mules were found groping in the darkness on the east side, and they were hoisted in the cage. Thirty minutes later a few miners from the Red Ash came up the travelling way, having started from the east side on the appearance of the first odor of smoke, They said that fully ten men were in the south side of the vein, where the smoke continued to

and the Mine Inspector, Brennan, who was out of town. Superintendent Gay and a lot of subbosses selected a number of courageous men and boarded up the mouth of the shaft; the air was then turned from No. 10 vein and the smoke from the Red Ash was sucked up.

The eage was again lowered, and a force of men started to explore the tunnel. It was risky work, as a great sulphur explosion was imminent. With heery words to each other they pressed forward and finally reached two corpses lying in each other's arms. They were the Brennan brothers, with feres distorted and bands uplifted as if in prayer. A dozen yards back lay John Ryan, by a pillar. He was dead. Three feet away were the bodies of Shipis and Ginter. The grewsome scarch continued until every part of the vein had been touched.

wrapped. A great crowd had collected at the surface and when the white-robed corpses reached the top and were laid in the carpenter shop for identification the scene was heartrending in the extreme. Father Joseph Koch was present and comforted parents, wives and children of the All had met death through suffocafrom smoke, changing the air current the fire received

In changing the air current the fire received great impetus, and finally shot up to the Red Ash vein. The men straigled heroically to subdue the flames. If the air passage was blocked gas would instantly accumulate and cause a terrible explosion which would hurl everybody in the shaft to eternity. The brave men toiled steadily, but made little headway. No. 10 vein was burning at a terrible rate, and account of the shaft to the sha de explosion which would hart everybody e shaft to eternity. The brave men toiled dy, but made little headway. No. 10 vein burning at a terrific rate, and every minute strength to the river of fire inundating the was burning at a division of fire inundating the Red Ash vein. At moon the officials said the fire was beyond control. So great had the fire become that no one could enter the shaft. A consultation was held with a view of fighting the conflagration. The decision was not given out, but the opinion of experts was that the only remedy lay in flooding the valuable workings with Carbon Run Creek. This evening the water was turned in.

The Operation is one of the best in the region, employing about 800 men and boys. It is owned by J. Langdon & Co., of Elmira. Three years ago their immense breaker, covering the shaft, was destroyed by fire. The place is very gaseous and miners dreaded to work there. The loss amounts to \$75,000. No inquest has as yet been ordered, Coioner Raker wairing upon

The loss amounts to \$70,000. No inquest has as yet been ordered, Coioner Raker waiting upon the inspector, who will arrive to-night from

Lykens.

Most of the victims of the terrible calamity will be buried Tuesday.

WHARTON BARKER DENIES THE CHARGE. Philadelphia, April 1 .- In reply to the charges made

against Wharton Barker and Abraham Barker, and Wharton Barker, trading as Barker Brothers & Company, by the Finance Company of Pennsylvania in a bill in equity, wherein it is alleged that Wharton Harker, while president of the company, unloaded a large amount of stock upon it and realized \$400,000 n brokerage fees, the ex-President to-day made the following statement: "In due time and in proper manner it will be conclusively shown upon whom responsibility for losses to the stockholders of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania rests, and that not the ones who have been to see me. We can it is not upon me. Meanwhile, I simply say that the statements made are in great part direct and deliberate falsehoods, and in all other parts are mallelous misstatements, easily demonstrable as such."

Philadelphia, April 1.-Professor John Fiske, the well-known historian and philosopher of Cambridge, will deliver the opening address at the first university extension summer meeting, to be opened in Phila-delphia on July 5, under the auspices of the American society for the Extension of University Teaching.

LIEUTENANT FARROW CHARGED WITH FORGERY Tems River, N. J., April 1.-Lieutenant Edward

Farrow was released on bail to-day, after having spent the night at the county jall here. John A. Montgomery, appointed by the Chancellor receiver for igo, caused Farrow's nrrest last night on the charge of forging a deed by which the Barnegat Park Company disposed of ten acres of ground on which the hotel "The Pinca" stands to Hiram T. Downing. This norning Farrow's counsel made application for his Common Pleas, who were hastily summoned. The bail was fixed at \$1,000, with Emmett W. Farryw as security, to appear for trial on April 12. Farrow said that he considered his arrest as a mere trick to lower him before the public, and to influence, if possible, the decision to be rendered next week by the New-York Supreme Court in a suit between him and the Holland Trust Company.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN COTTON DEALER.

Baltimore, April 1.-William B. Gambrill, a wellknown cotton dealer, and for many years superintendent of the Druid Cotton Duck Mills, fell dead in the street this morning. Heart failure was the cause of his death. FOR REAL RAPID TRANSIT.

WEALTHY MEN READY TO BID FOR THE UNDERGROUND FRANCHISE.

JOHN H. STARIN MAKES AN IMPORTANT AM

NOUNCEMENT-RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS HAVE TOLD HIM THAT THEY WERE READY

> TO BUILD THE ROAD-MANHATTAN RECEIVES A CHECK.

Another obstacle that may prove to be insurnountable was placed without any warning in the way of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday. The obstacle was of such a serious character that it appears likely to make it impossible for that great corporation to extend its ugly structure out over the upper part of the city, as it is now seeking to do. The obstacle was raised without a moment's warning, and was of such a nature that the recent discussions and plans of the Rapid of the Manhattan Railway may come to naught. The surprise, which will be a most agreeable one to the citizens of New-York, was an aunouncement that at last several substantial, perfectly trustworthy, earnest and wealthy bankers and capitalists stood ready to bid for the underground rapid

transit franchise. Rapid Transit Commission by making the announcement. Mr. Starin made the statement in a perfectly serious manner, and added that the gentlemen to whom he referred had informed him and authorized him to say that they stood ready to bid for the underground franchise if the proposed Boulevard extension were not granted to the Manhattan Railway Company. The names of the men who want to bid for the franchise were not made public, and as yet are known only to those immediately interested. The aspect of the rapid transit problem is completely changed by the announcement by so conservative a man as Mr. Starin that the underground system at last has a good chance of being taken up by private capital and hastened to completion.

Just what modifications or changes the carltalists who want to bid for the franchise may ask for are not known, but it is natural to suppose that the Rapid Transit Commission will grant any reasonable concession in order to save the streets of the city from the invasion that has been so carefully planned by the insatiate Manhattan Railway Company.

The routine business transacted by the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting in Mr. Steinway's home, at No. 26 Gramercy Park, yesterday afternoon was not of great importance, and everything was dropped when Mr. Starin made his announcement. After the meeting was called to order Mr. Spencer offered an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Bushe on Friday providing for an extension of the Manhattan Elevated Railway above One-hundred-and-ninth-st. Mr. Spencer's amendment provided for an elevated structure all the way up the Boulevard above One-hundred-and-ninth-st. The amendment was lost by a vote of three to two, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Inman voting for the amendment. Mr. Bogart, the engineer to the commission, explained two feasible routes for an underground extension above One-hundred-and-ninth-st. His explanations were the result of the motion offered by Mr.

After Mr. Bogart's explanations had been heard and commented upon, and Mr. Spencer's amendment had been disposed of, Mr. Starin arose and made his announcement regarding the re vival of the underground rapid transit franchise. He said:

"I have a matter which I would like to state to the commission, and I will submit it to you to see if you desire to delay action on the resolutions and amendments before us. I have been approached a good many times during Canvas was procured and as each body was the last week by many well-known capitalists conveyed to the foot of the lift it was securely and bankers and other substantial men. They have asked for a delay in the work of the co mission in passing on the business immediately before it. They want a delay of from three to five days, in order that they may have time to look over the underground franchise which we have offered for sale and for which we failed to find a hidder. These men, gentlemen, have the ability, if they have the inclination, and they say they have the inclination. They are substantial and abundantly able to un

"Parties have approached me for the same purpose," said Mr. Inman, "but they made no definite proposal to me that I could lay before the commission. Did these men of whom you speak say they would not take up the franchise if we granted the proposed Boulevard extension?"

"They tell me," answered Mr. Starin, "that they will not take up the franchise if the extension on the Boulevard is granted. Last evening half a dozen gentlemen came to my house to see me about this very matter. Every one of those gentlemen is substantially and abundantly able to undertake alone the carrying out of the underground railroad planned by this Commission, They came to talk with me about this matter, and to ask for a short delay of not more than five days, during which time they can prepare a proposition to lay before this Commission. They desire to make a few modifications in the original plans." "Do you feel, Mr. Starin, that these gentle-

men are in carnest in what they have said to you?" Mr. Bushe asked. "I do," Mr. Starin answered. "They are not the

kind of men who waste their time by talking about things for the fun of it."

"I have thought a good deal about this subject recently," said Mr. Inman. "Certain persons have talked with me on this subject. Last night after I had retired they called at my house and wanted to talk with me about the underground franchise. They, too, are entirely responsible and able to carry out anything they undertake, but as yet they have made no definite proposition. The persons who have been to see Mr. Starin are give them several days with the understanding that if nothing comes of it Mr. Starin will join us in voting for the Boulevard extension."

"These men," said Mr. Starin, "want to construct a line over the entire underground road laid out by us, and they say they will agree to build in from five to six years."

John M. Bowers, counsel to the commission, urged the commissioners not to take any further action on the resolution before them providing for extension of the Manhattan road until the capitalists whom Mr. Starin had spoken of appeared before the commission. He said that regarded Mr. Starin's statement as of great importance, and added: "Mr. Starin says that gentlemen of the highest responsibility stand ready to bid for the underground franchise. Now if the Harnegat Park Company's property about a year it is a fact that they want to bid for the franchise can you afford to grant anything to the Manhattan Railway when this is a matter of doubt?"
"For your information," said Mr. Starin, "I will

say that one of the gentlemen who called on me last evening said he would put \$5,000,000 into the enterprise, another said he would put in \$2,000,000, and another said he would put in \$7,060,000, for himself and those whom he represented.

Mr. Starin's figures and his calm, deliberate statement had a most pleasing effect on Mr. Steinway, whose pet project all along has been the underground road.

"Mr. Starin is a man whose word may be absolutely relied upon," said Mr. Steinway, "and I think that it is our duty to delay few days all further action on the resolutions